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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Adams, E. D. *British Interests and Activities in Texas, 1838-1846.* Pp. viii, 267. Price, \$1.50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1910.

Professor Reeves' study of American Diplomacy under Tyler and Polk is now followed by a study of British Diplomacy in the same field covered by the earlier work. The material is drawn almost exclusively from the Public Record Office in London. Many new sidelights are thrown on controverted points. It is shown that England at first was indifferent to Texas. Only toward the close of his ministry did Palmerston realize how important to England as a check upon the United States an independent Texas might become. When Aberdeen succeeded to the ministry, the friendship of the United States was desired by England. Aberdeen was disposed to disregard Texas and go back to the traditional policy of friendship to Mexico. Under the influence of the abolitionists, however, he was led to favor abolition in Texas and to counsel Mexico to ask it as one of the conditions of peace. This it was which enabled Calhoun to charge him with attacking an American domestic institution. Humanitarian interest was interpreted as political intrigue. Thus the man who wished to conserve American friendship was put in the position of one making a covert attack.

American Sociological Society, Publications of the. Volume IV. Pp. 217. Price, \$1.60. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1910.

Batten, S. Z. *The Christian State.* Pp. xv, 458. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press, 1909.

The author attempts in this volume to interpret the state, to show the relation of democracy to human progress, and to indicate the real relation of the state to the kingdom of God, as well as "the lines of effort for the divine potencies of the gospel." The nature, origin, functions and forms of the state are discussed in the first part of the work; the beginnings, advantages, perils and tasks of democracy comprise the second; and the relation of Christianity to these institutions, with a final chapter on The Realization of the Christian State, comprise the third and final part. This work aims to arouse Christian men to make the coming age Christian in spirit and method. The trend of the present is in this direction, as the nature of these institutions indicates. The author is to be commended for the scientific manner in which he has combined the conclusions of political science with the ideals of Christianity.

Beard, C. A. *American Government and Politics.* Pp. viii, 772. Price, \$2.10. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

This text is interestingly and carefully written and is of usable size. The proportions are good. Of the 750 pages, one-fifth treats of the historical

basis of the government and the rest of the book is about evenly divided between the federal and the state and local governments. The references, which are given at the foot of the pages, are to authorities usually available, even in the libraries of the average college. Good use is made also of the collections of "Readings" recently published by Ames, Reinsch and the author. Rather more attention than in other texts is given to the increasingly important administrative services of the government. Municipal government—the branch which affects the individual most nearly—is emphasized. The discussion of party activity, especially in the local units, is especially to be commended. Specific legislative problems such as corporation control, railway taxation, child labor and the like are given a brief but clear review. The author is much to be complimented on his successful attempt to make government appear as the "going thing" which it is.

Bruce, H. Addington. *Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road.* Pp. xiii, 349. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Those who have read Mr. Bruce's Romance of American Expansion will expect here as they found there a vivid account of developments not quite ranking as a history but as much more than a story. Mr. Bruce writes well. The book, though it at times wanders far from Boone and the Wilderness Road, has unity. It is a picture of the pioneer's *drang nach westen*. Boone, Sevier, Robertson, the Girtys, Braddock, Clark and lesser heroes and ruffians of the border all play their parts. The trails of the pioneer, the buffalo hunt, the salt making, fur trade, Indian raids, early constitutions, the Revolution in the West and the host of other elements that made Western life unique are brought within close range. Not the least interesting chapters—in fact the chapters which make the book valuable are those which treat of Boone's later life, when he moved on to Missouri and took Spanish citizenship, only to find himself once more an American, thanks to the whim of Napoleon. A good picture, too, is given of the old man pressed by civilization, and even in his last years' longing for the yet farther West where he might again shoot the buffalo from his doorstep.

Carré, H. *Histoire de France.* Vol. VIII. Le Règne de Louis XV. (1715-1774). Pp. 428. Paris: Hachette & Co., 1909.

This last contribution to the great work on French history begun by M. Lavissee is in every way worthy of its predecessors. M. Carré is Professor of History at the University of Poitiers and a specialist in French history of the eighteenth century. The first five chapters are devoted to the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, whose versatility, training, etc., are placed in strong contrast to his utter indifference, incapacity and debauchery; the second book deals with the years of Fleury's ascendancy and the wars following the accession of Maria Theresa in Austria; the third with that of Madame Pompadour and Choiseul, and the fourth with the last years of the reign. There are interspersed several exceptionally good chapters on the civilization of the period, as for example "*La Cour, les mœurs, l'art et la mode pendant la Régence*" (Bk. I, Ch. IV); "*La Vie intellectuelle, depuis la Régence jusqu'au milieu du Siècle*" (Bk. II, Ch. IV); "*La propagande philosophique*" (Bk.

III, Ch. III), and "*Le mouvement économique et les finance, etc.*" (Bk. III, Ch. V).

At the beginning of each of the broad divisions of the subject is found the critical and well selected list of authorities usual in this work.

Draper, A. S. *The Rescue of Cuba.* Pp. 235. Price, \$1.00. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1910.

Immediately after the Spanish-American War the first edition of this book was written. It bears the marks of the chauvinism that characterized public opinion at the time. There is little that can be said in favor of the Spanish government or the Spaniards except when the American victories are discussed. Then the enemy are valorous foes vanquished by the "indomitable courage" of the Americans. With the exception of this prejudice and high coloring due to hero worship the book is good. Misstatements of fact are few and the style of the narrative is such that many a schoolboy will be given a clear idea of the course of the war which but for such glowing descriptions would for him remain locked in formal histories.

Eastman, C. *Work Accidents and the Law.* Pp. xvi, 345. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

Farrington, F. E. *French Secondary Schools.* Pp. ix, 450. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

The author begins with the revival of learning, deals at some length with the Renaissance period and devotes the major portion of the book to the organization of the program of the modern secondary school. Many of the chapters are extremely detailed, dealing with "modern languages," "history," "geography," "mathematics" and other specific subjects in the curriculum.

The organization of the French secondary school reflects strongly the central form of administration provided by Napoleon. The schools are directly under the minister of public instruction and fine arts and are subject to the decisions of certain academic councils through administrative boards. The French secondary school is peculiar in that it is not in reality a secondary school, but a complete school in itself, designed for the socially élite. While it is anti-democratic in the extreme, it is maintained through the influence of the professional and administrative classes.

The work is aptly done, the analyses are complete, but the material presented is so detailed as to be of little interest except to the student of technical educational problems.

Fuller, Thomas E. *The Right Honorable Cecil John Rhodes.* Pp. xii, 276. Price, \$1.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Few men are as was Rhodes, both prophets and empire builders. How great a man in both ways was the "Emperor of South Africa" is the theme of Mr. Fuller's appreciation of one of the most spectacular of the figures of the later nineteenth century.

Only the portion of life during which Mr. Rhodes made the history of South Africa his own life history is described. Broad human interest, implicit trust in men of sound character, hatred of pettiness and a remarkable

ability to "mesmerise" those with whom he came in contact are portrayed as his dominant personal characteristics. As a statesman his life work was of course the expansion of English control northward to meet the sphere of influence extending south from Egypt, but this did not blind him to other issues. The confederation of South Africa, the obliteration of racial prejudice, efficient rule of Cape Colony, a scheme of higher education for South African youth and a multitude more claimed his attention.

Mr. Fuller is not unaware of his friend's faults. Rhodes was not always delicate as to means, and he never forgave the men who wished to keep him under a cloud after the Jameson raid, but he never lost his love of the empire and the colony he had made his home. His life was a constant labor for high ideals. At death he longed to be again in harness because there was "so little done; so much to do."

Godfrey, H. *The Health of the City.* Pp. xvi, 372. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1910.

While not at all scientific, the present volume is one of the most acceptable of the numerous recent books upon the subject of health in cities. Air, milk supply, food, water, ice, sanitation, noise and housing, comprise the topics considered in the book. The style is interesting, but is lacking in statistical material.

Gompers, S. *Labor in Europe and America.* Pp. xi, 287. Price, \$2.50. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1910.

Haney, Lewis H. *A Congressional History of Railways in the United States.* Vol. II. Pp. 335. Madison: Democrat Printing Company, 1910.

Hicks, R. D. *Stoic and Epicurean.* Pp. xix, 412. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

Holdrich, T. *The Gates of India.* Pp. xv, 525. Price, \$3.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Jameson, J. F. (Ed.). *Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence, 1628-1651.* Pp. viii, 284. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

This, the latest addition to the admirable series of "Original Narratives of Early American History," is a new edition of what the editor terms "the first published history of Massachusetts." In 1653 there was published in London a small octavo entitled "A History of New England, from the English Planting in the Yeere 1628 until the Yeere 1652." The name of the author did not appear, but the running caption of the volume was "The Wonder-working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England," by which unique title the work ever since has been known. As the sale of the work was disappointing, the publisher five years later unscrupulously utilized the unsold sheets as Part III of Georges' "America Painted to the Life." This led to a public protest and repudiation by the younger Georges. It was reserved to the later New England historian, Thomas Prince, to disclose the true authorship of the book, attributing it to Captain Edward Johnson of Woburn. The present scholarly edition is provided with an introduction and with copious

and helpful notes by the editor, a descendant of Captain Johnson. The volume is especially valuable as "the honest attempt of a Puritan man of affairs to set forth to his fellow-Englishmen the first twenty-three years' history of the great Puritan colony."

Kautsky, Karl. *The Class Struggle.* Pp. 217. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1910.

Karl Kautsky is acknowledged to be one of the leading socialists of the nineteenth century. He comments upon the development of the proletariat, the capitalist classes, the class struggle which has arisen out of this development, and the commonwealth of the future which must arise when the proletariat comes into its own.

Kelly, E. *Twentieth Century Socialism.* Pp. xix, 446. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Leland, A. *Playground Technique and Playcraft.* Pp. 284. Price, \$2.50. Springfield, Mass.: F. A. Bassette Company, 1909.

Leupp, F. E. *The Indian and His Problem.* Pp. xiv, 369. Price, \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

Lock, R. H. *Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity and Evolution.* Pp. xiv, 334. Price, \$1.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1910.

In THE ANNALS for May, 1907, Vol. 29, there appeared a review of the first edition of this work. It is a pleasure to note that it has been so favorably received that a second is necessary. With the exception of Chapter X (Eugenics), which is practically new, there are few changes. This chapter on Eugenics is a synopsis of the work of Galton, Karl Pearson and the other Englishmen who have made the matter prominent in recent years. This volume is one of the best for any student who wishes to know the present views of scientists.

Marx, Karl. *The Poverty of Philosophy.* Pp. 227. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1910.

Mathews, S. *The Social Gospel.* Pp. xx, 168. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press, 1910.

It is the purpose of this volume "to set forth the social teachings of Jesus and his apostles, as well as the social implications of the spiritual life;" not to give technical instruction on social questions, but to define and stimulate the Christian attitude toward such questions. For this reason the spiritual, rather than the economic, significance of Christianity is emphasized. The gospel is represented as an inspiring hope and promise for the future, rather than a new group of laws, the principles of which must be incorporated into our social life or become inoperative.

The chapters have been planned for class work in introducing young people to the study of social problems. Each chapter is concluded with a "Quiz" and "Questions for Further Study." The work is divided in five parts under the heads, General Principles, The Family, The State, Economic

Life and Social Regeneration. It is a valuable contribution to this phase of social science.

Mundy, F. W. (compiled by). *The Earning Power of Railroads*, 1910. Pp. 461. Price, \$2.00. New York: J. H. Oliphant & Co., 1910.

Myers, G. *History of Great American Fortunes*, Vol. II. Pp. 368. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 1910.

The first third of the book contains a somewhat general and sketchy discussion of certain of the more important phases of the development of our industrial society, such as the seizure and spoliation of the public domain, the struggle of the workers for better conditions, and the passing of the middle class.

The remainder of the volume is devoted to the presentation of data, much of which has hitherto been unpublished, concerning the origin and growth of the Gould and Vanderbilt fortunes. The author's style is vigorous, sarcastic, pessimistic, and radical.

O'Donnell, F. H. *A History of the Irish Parliamentary Party*. Two Vols. Pp. xxi, 1002. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

O'Shea, M. V. *Social Development and Education*. Pp. xiv, 561. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

Individual education constitutes the central thought of the first part of the book while Part II is devoted to social education proper. In Part I, the author has attempted to show the development of social attitudes and viewpoints from birth to adolescence. He lays particular emphasis on the anti-social nature which the natural man possesses and upon the necessity of an emphatic social education if a social viewpoint is to be secured. Even with the best of training, up to the age of twelve or thereabouts, children are extremely anti-social. Their problems are primarily personal, and their sympathies center in these personal problems rather than in the problems of a more social nature.

The discussions in Part II deal with the creation of an environment which will involve real social education. The chapters on education from a national standpoint, co-operation in group education, suggestion and imitation are particularly valuable in their bearing on the problem of social education.

Overlock, M. G. *The Working People*. Pp. 293. Price, \$2.00. Worcester, Mass.: Blanchard Press, 1910.

The work centers about tuberculosis, its cause, character and remedy, although chapters are devoted to the more ordinary diseases, to sanitation, hygiene, over-exertion, industrial hygiene, city life, and other problems of wealth. The book is written from the outside with little realization of the actual economic questions which confront the man earning ten dollars a week. The book will, therefore, fail to appeal to this class of the community. It will, at the same time, fail of acceptance among scholars because of the failure to present facts or to state authorities.

Palmer, Frederick. *Central America and its Problems.* Pp. xiv, 347.

Price, \$2.50. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1910.

This work is not intended to be an exhaustive study either of Central America or Mexico. The volume contains the notes of an able newspaper man, who has kept his eyes open and who has seen many things which often escape the notice of more highly trained investigators.

We know so little of the Central American situation that we must be grateful for any light that is thrown on it. Mr. Palmer's book offers a most excellent introduction to the subject, and will stimulate many readers to further inquiry into a group of problems of vital interest to the United States. It is to be regretted, however, that so competent an observer did not go more deeply into the subject. He is more interested in personal relations than in the analysis of underlying forces. It may be that in planning this work he felt that it was necessary first to attract the attention of the American public through a work replete with personal touches. If this be the case it is to be hoped that we may have from his pen a second volume dealing more fully with racial relations within the Central-American states and with the international relations in this section of the continent.

Philipp, E. L. *Political Reform in Wisconsin.* Pp. 253. Price, 50 cents.

Milwaukee: E. L. Philipp.

"This is a history—not an apology or a defense," the author would have us believe, but the reader need not go far to discover that it is none of these. Primary elections, taxation reform and railway rate regulation are discussed. In each case it is claimed that the "reformers" began no new work, but perverted a steady development begun long before. The results of "reform" have been negligible. At this point the argument breaks down, especially in the portion treating of taxation. Though much interesting material is printed, especially touching the early granger legislation, the discussion is too biased to be accepted as "history" in any sense.

Plunkett, H. *Rural Life Problem in America.* Pp. xi, 174. Price, \$1.25.

New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Reid, David C. *Effective Industrial Reform.* Pp. 287. Stockbridge, Mass.:

By the author, 1910.

The author maintains that our present centralized control of great wealth by a few men is bound to result in despotism, extravagance and luxury and these in turn in degeneracy. The remedy which the author sets forth in detail is the social ownership of industry through a form of partial individual subscription to the stock of the various industries. The scheme is in reality a modified form of Christian Socialism, based on individual capitalism. The author does not show how the average man would be financially enabled to subscribe to such schemes. The means which the author presents for maintaining control of industries also seem inadequate. Throughout the book, facts are poorly stated, and few authorities are cited.

Richardson, Bertha J. *The Woman Who Spends.* Pp. 161. Price, \$1.00.

Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows, 1910.

Women in the past were the producers of all economic goods; the women of the present have ceased to produce economic goods and have become largely the consumers and spenders. This change in woman's sphere from production to consumption forms the central theme around which the author builds the structure of her suggestive book. Women must be taught careful and judicious purchasing. The final chapter of the book deals with the author's panacea—accounts.

Roe, A. S. *China As I Saw It*. Pp. vii, 331. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Like most travel books, this one is valuable because it gives the clear-cut first impression—something which always pales on closer acquaintance. The vividness of the pictures is heightened by the fact that the author has a woman's quickness of perception in seizing striking situations and contrasts. The letters—for such the work really is—have no plan or plot. They follow whither the journey leads.

Too often works of this sort touch only the coast towns, as the European visitor to the United States often gets no farther inland than Philadelphia or Baltimore, but this is not a fault of this work. Besides the regular points of call accessible by rail and steamer, side trips are taken from Chefoo and up the Yang-tze, and later an excursion into the interior of Shan-si. These give good pictures of the contrasts between the interior and the coast. On the whole, barring an occasional paragraph which seems to view the "celestial" as a barbarian, the book gives an excellent glimpse of Chinese life. Superstitions, funeral customs, temples, marriages, mule-litters, pidgin English and a host of similar subjects are described in word pictures of unusual vividness. The illustrations from photographs are exceptionally good.

Scholefield, Guy H. *New Zealand in Evolution*. Pp. xxii, 363. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909.

New Zealand, and some of the states of Australia, stand out pre-eminently as pioneers in the development of social legislation and the improvement of living conditions. The economic factors lying back of these improvements constitute an interesting story which the author has presented in a most acceptable manner. The book is far less partisan than the average work dealing with the same problem. The author begins with the history of the economic development of the island, treating of the fight for British sovereignty, of the development of gold and coal mining, the waste of the forests, and the growth of the wool and various other important New Zealand industries. The agricultural problems are next analyzed, the land policy receiving particular attention. The Single Tax Theory has been put into operation in New Zealand, and while it has not been carried to its logical conclusion, the spirit which dominates it has directed the land policy. In dealing with the industrial problems, the author lays particular emphasis upon the dissatisfaction which has arisen with compulsory arbitration because of the subserviency of the courts to the financial interests. The book is well written, and is a welcome addition to the story of New Zealand.

Schroeder, T. (compiled by). *Free Press Anthology*. Pp. viii, 266. Price, \$2.00. New York: Truth Seeker Publishing Company, 1909.

Stelzle, Charles. *The Church and Labor*. Pp. 95. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1910.

This little volume is published in the "Modern Religious Problems" series, and is intended as a handbook for ministers and social workers. The church will hardly relish some of the criticisms made about its attitude towards labor, but the author speaks with a knowledge of the facts and is able to interpret them in a prophetic spirit. The book is written largely from the point of view of labor and will, if given the circulation it merits, render no small service in bringing about more cordial relations between organized labor and the church.

Stopes, Marie C. *A Journal from Japan*. Pp. xiv, 280. Price, 7/6. Glasgow: Blackie & Son, Ltd., 1910.

Trenholme, N. M. *An Outline of English History*. Pp. xii, 122. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

This is a helpful topical treatment prepared by the Professor of the Teaching of History of the University of Missouri. Its aim is to provide a companion and guide for students using Professor Cheyney's excellent text-book of English History. Political, social and economic aspects are all treated.

White, B. *The Book of Daniel Drew*. Pp. x, 423. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910.

The diary of Daniel Drew was dug up from the rubbish in an old attic and put in finished form. It tells the life story of this most unique and interesting Wall Street speculator. It abounds in apothegms and epigrams, is colloquial in style and dramatic in its recitals.

White, William A. *The Old Order Changeth*. Pp. 266. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

The author has outlined in a remarkable way the forces which are at present breaking down the political and industrial traditions which have so seriously hindered social progress. The book begins with the portrayal of the original democracy in America, shows its modification due to the assumption of political power by industrial leaders, indicates the progress which American cities have recently made in democracy and points to the schools as the mainspring of democracy. The book is written by a man who has come into intimate contact with political and industrial forces, and it reflects throughout the attitude of a practical mind dealing with theoretical questions. It might well be characterized as needlessly or even dangerously optimistic, for the impression derived from the reading of certain chapters is that if we will but let things work themselves out, adjustment will be automatically secured. On the whole, however, the work is stimulating because it is based upon a deep insight into the modern, industrial and political world, and an abiding faith in the fundamental ability and intelligence of the American people.

Who's Who in America. Vol. VI, 1910-1911. Pp. 2468. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co., 1910.

This volume, edited by Albert N. Marquis, gives a brief, crisp, personal sketch of every living man and woman in the United States whose position or achievements make his or her personality of general interest, giving for those who are most conspicuous in every walk of life, the parentage, the date and place of birth, education, degrees, marriage, positions and achievements, politics, societies, clubs, business, occupation, etc.

The appended addresses also constitute a valuable feature. No other publication has ever attempted the difficult task of finding and furnishing the addresses of prominent Americans in all parts of the world. "Who's Who in America" not only tells who the leading people are and what they have done, but also tells where they are at the present time and what they are now doing.

The completeness and reliability of the volume make the book indispensable to every one who aims to keep abreast of the times. It answers, instantly, thousands of questions of every-day import—questions for which answers can nowhere else be found.

The book has been thoroughly revised and brought down to date. The present volume contains 17,546 sketches, 2,831 of which have not appeared in any previous edition. It is compact in treatment, handy in arrangement, convenient in size.

Wilcox, D. F. *Municipal Franchises.* Pp. xix, 710. Price, \$5.00. Rochester: Gervaise Press, 1910.

Wilder, Elizabeth, and Taylor, Edith M. *Self Help and Self Care.* Pp. 134. Price, 75 cents. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1910.

Wilkinson, M. *The Latest Phase of the League in Provence, 1588-1598.* Pp. vi, 84. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This little volume needs a secondary or explanatory title, for the reader soon finds that it is made up of extracts from documents drawn mostly from the archives of Marseilles, Aix and Carpentras, loosely strung together by editorial comment so as to suggest a fairly connected account of the subject. More can scarcely be said of the author's work. The book is not a history of the "Last Phase of the League," though to the initiated it affords excellent material for such a history. The absence of the usual table of contents, chapter headings and index are further evidence that Mr. Wilkinson felt that, having gone to the trouble of getting the documents, making his selections, and seeing them through the press, he had fulfilled every obligation. This is the more unfortunate because we need a history of this phase of the religious wars in France, and Mr. Wilkinson's intimate knowledge of the sources should have given us the work.